

THE RAMBLER has more than once written sketches of the Tenleytown neighborhood, the remains of Fort Reno, at first called Fort Pennsylvania, the River road which leads westward by the site of Fort Bayard and over Little Falls branch, and of the Murdock Mill road which leads down the valley branch to the ruins of the ancient mill.

It was in a neat frame house with cedar and box bushes near it that the Rambler met two women living there who told much of the Tenleys, after whom the village and section are called. Their names were Mrs. William Hitt and Miss Barbara Lightfoot. The Rambler does not know, but he hopes these women, who are sisters, are living in that little Tenley yet. They were born there, and so was their mother, who was Sarah Robey before her marriage to Daniel Lightfoot. Their mother lived with the Tenleys, and Mrs. Britt, who was Miss Mary Lightfoot, and her sister, Barbara, inherited

would tell those facts about the Tenleys which everybody seems to have forgotten—where and when they were born and when they died.

This section seems to have presented some attraction to people from the southern part of Maryland, for the land on which Fort Reno was built belonged to Giles Dyer, who with his brother, Miles Dyer, came here from either Charles or St. Marys county. The house in which Giles Dyer lived stood about where the reservoir is and it was torn down by troops when they built the fort. After the war Giles Dyer sold the land to two real estate men whose names were Onion and Butts, and they subdivided it, and over much of the site of Fort Reno started the settlement long known as Fort Reno and later simply as Reno. Before the Dyers bought this land it was the property of Isaac Marshall and the proprietor before him was Dr. Weems, whether a physician of the post the Dyer family burial plot was on the hill close to the Fort Reno pumping station and was in the garden of Giles Dyer. The tombstones were standing in the spring of 1861, but

pioneer had that name or that any Indians fought or lived at Gloria Point, and there was no reference to it in Braddock's Orderly Book, which mentions a large number of places along the route of march from the Potomac to the Ohio. When the Rambler wrote the story of his walk to Murdock's mill he mentioned the mystery of Gloria Point and soon after received the following letter from a lady in Georgetown:

"Dear Mr. Rambler: I have been away and on reaching home am bringing my perusal of The Star up to date. I always read your articles in Sunday's issue, and in one you speak of the country west of Tenleytown, beginning at Gloria Point. You wonder why it is so named. From Miss Gloria Hunt, the daughter of the place. In casting around for a name for the pretty and conspicuous situation of her home Mrs. Hunt decided to name it for her daughter. Mother and daughter lived there alone, and may be there yet. I



ELMBROOKE CHURCH AT TENLEYTOWN.

story of that naturally beautiful region around Piscataway and has told of the plan of the church, which was built on old roads, churches and taverns. He wrote of the departed glories of Piscataway, which glories he hopes may come again, and of the present quiet that has come upon the place. He has told the story of the little Catholic Church, St. Mary's, which was erected there in 1838, and rebuilt a few years ago, and of the graves and monuments of the past. He has told the story of the site about three or four miles north where St. Mary's Church stood before the congress made a man on the present location in the village of Piscataway.

Soon after the publication of the Rambler's recent story of Piscataway he received the following letter:

"In your paper of November 29, 1914, I note your Rambler gets in his work on Piscataway. We of Piscataway do not question his article as being a bit of antique history, but we do question the right of any newspaper to tell only a part of a story and leave all its readers believing the entire has been given in full. Your Rambler takes a few wickets of its most dilapidated part of our town to prove his store of information is true leading the public to think we were a thing of the past."

"Why did your Rambler take such snap judgment? Why did he not take a fair estimate of our little village and if it was worth writing of tell the outside world that we were still alive and show some of the pretty new homes that have recently come into existence?"

"We have as good homes, as good land, as good people and as prosperous a future as any dead village can boast of. I have read your paper for some nineteen years and did not believe it would be guilty of so gross an injustice upon a poor suffering people as to try to kill the life out of it."

"Send your Rambler back to tell him to give the sign, he shall be glad. We will see that he goes back filled with that which makes a man feel inclined to do justice by his fellowmen. He will not have to visit the graveyard to see who lives here, nor will he find that a man has to die here to get his friends' opinion of his worth."

"Come up to Dr. Horace Edele's old home and he shall see something besides a tomb. Believing that you are too honest to do us an injustice and harm us, I beg to remain one of many of the same opinion in old Piscataway."

The Rambler means to accept the invitation extended by this kindly correspondent, and to examine the new homes in Piscataway as well as to sample some of that beguiling stuff hinted at in the letter.

Sale of Chillum Castle Manor.

THE RAMBLER has written several long stories in the course of ten or fifteen years about Green Hill, the Digges farm on Northwest branch near Hyattsville, where L'Enfant, the architect of Washington's system and beauty, lived and died, and where the couple, because the minister who was to perform the ceremony was unduly late in arriving, close by the tomb of Aaron Beams. That tomb showed its tenant had been a Confederate soldier, and that his chief life work had been the writing of a "Life of Robert E. Lee." The headstone at the grave of Commodore Jones told that he was born in 1790 at Hickory Hill, Westmoreland county, Va.

Continuing his stroll among the graves, many of them brightened with fresh flowers, the Rambler read: "A. B. Ransom, died December 18, 1875, and A. E. Ransom, his wife, died December 8, 1860; Burr Gould, a native of Delaware county, N. Y., who departed this life June 1, 1863; in memory of Robert B. Gould, a native of Delaware county, N. Y., who departed this life December 17, 1865; Sacred to the memory of Stephen Haight, formerly of county, N. Y., who departed this life the 15th of the ninth month, 1850; Harriet W. Sheldon, wife of Israel Sheldon, died 1854; Sally A. Pepper, born May 24, 1818, died January 24, 1892; Samuel A. J. Evans, born 1816, died 1854." There was one little lichen-eaten bit of marble on which the only inscription the Rambler could make out was "Catherine, 1850."

The view from this old churchyard is one of calm beauty. It is high, gently hilly country and a man standing in the churchyard may see objects miles off in all directions. The buildings of the American University and other landmarks in the Tenleytown neighborhood stand out against the sky. To the

Madison when Washington was in the hands of the British. It was this person, so the Rambler was told at Sharon, whose daughter became the wife of Commodore Jones, and who also married the couple, because the minister who was to perform the ceremony was unduly late in arriving. Close by the tomb of Aaron Beams. That tomb showed its tenant had been a Confederate soldier, and that his chief life work had been the writing of a "Life of Robert E. Lee." The headstone at the grave of Commodore Jones told that he was born in 1790 at Hickory Hill, Westmoreland county, Va.

The Rambler had been at that same Hickory Hill a few days before, and mentioned it in connection with a trip to the Carter lands and Memory Hall. But at Hickory Hill he did not meet a single person, and the name of Jones had lived there. Then turning from the tomb of Commodore Jones, he came upon the grave of a man who wrote a life of Robert E. Lee, and but a few Sundays before the Rambler had sat on the porch of Stratford Hall and had ruminated among the venerable buildings and groves

Rambler's memory is correct. Aunt Rachel said he "dropped dead."

Aunt Rachel, an old servant of Commodore Jones, and who still lives at Sharon, told the Rambler that a daughter of Commodore Jones of Sharon is still living and working in Washington, and that her name is Miss Martha Jones and that she is employed in the Treasury.

In the old navy was another Catesby Jones (Catesby Ap. R.), who became a midshipman in 1838 and resigned in 1861, the inference from the date of resignation being that he entered the Confederate states navy, but the Rambler has not looked this up and does not know what connection, if any, there was between this Catesby Jones and the Commodore Catesby Jones of Sharon. He might have been a son.

Commodore Catesby Jones' brother, Roger Jones, the soldier, and who owned the land across the pike from Sharon,



LEWINSVILLE CHURCH, WHERE COMMODORE JONES IS BURIED.

and flower gardens of that impressive place.

Well, turning away from the Beams tomb and the tomb of Aaron Beams, the Rambler resumed the reading of inscriptions in the Lewinsville cemetery, and here are a few from his note book.

"Many Jane Shipman, beloved wife of Richard Shipman; born September 24, 1832; died January 31, 1887."

"Lydia Margaret, wife of Richard Shipman; died May 1, 1896."

In memory of Mary J. Judkins, wife of Rev. William J. Judkins, and daughter of W. W. and D. H. Hall, who died in peace August 3, 1858, in the twenty-fourth year of her age.

"Sacred to the memory of our father, Isaac Besley; born June 14, 1812; died February 13, 1894."

"In memory of our mother, Anne E. Besley; born May 14, 1814; died January 2, 1881."

"In memory of Hannah G., wife of Lewis P. Griffith; died December 14, 1864, aged forty-five years eleven months."

Memorials tell sad stories, but some of the stories they tell are of the ordinary. Here is the tomb of a father and son, who died in the same year, perhaps very close together, for aught the Rambler knows, together. It is inscribed: "John Emory Boucher, sr.; born 1844, died 1912. John Emory Boucher, jr.; born 1874, died 1912."

Here is another which tells a terrible story of childhood mortality: "In memory of Amanda S. Bessey; born 1816, died 1868. Thomas D., 1865-1865; Rosa, 1867-1867; Anna E., 1872-1873; James E., 1866-1866; Albert J., 1878-1878; Harvey D., 1881-1881. Children of Albert and Amanda S. Peacock."

southward you look over the country toward Falls Church, to the westward to Peach Grove Mill and Freedom Hill, and eastward to the Maccabees Hill, Ball's Hill and Prospect Hill. It was a slightly misty afternoon, but the chimneys of Salona and the white buildings of Sharon from the graves of their early owners.

The record of Commodore Thomas Ap. Catesby Jones is open to any one who wishes to consult it. He entered the navy November 22, 1805, and became a lieutenant May 24, 1812. He was made a commander March 28, 1820, and captain March 11, 1823. From 1808 to 1812 he was engaged in the Gulf of Mexico, where he met with a measure of success in suppressing piracy, smuggling and slave trade. When the British naval expedition against New Orleans entered Lake Borgne in 1814 he endeavored to intercept forty British ships with his small flotilla. He was wounded in the attempt and compelled to surrender, but his conduct was highly praised by the navy. He commanded the Pacific squadron in 1842 and took possession of Monterey on receiving the news of the Mexican revolution. He was promoted to the rank of commodore in 1845. He was made a commander March 28, 1820, and captain March 11, 1823. From 1808 to 1812 he was engaged in the Gulf of Mexico, where he met with a measure of success in suppressing piracy, smuggling and slave trade. When the British naval expedition against New Orleans entered Lake Borgne in 1814 he endeavored to intercept forty British ships with his small flotilla. He was wounded in the attempt and compelled to surrender, but his conduct was highly praised by the navy. He commanded the Pacific squadron in 1842 and took possession of Monterey on receiving the news of the Mexican revolution. He was promoted to the rank of commodore in 1845.

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